

The CAPITOL HILL MONITOR

AUGUST 1994

WHO 'N HELL ARE THEY?

A Close Look at DC Police Radio Designations

by Alan Henney

In the early days, radio designations used by MPD consisted primarily of cruiser, footbeat, scooter, scout, tac and wagon. Nowadays scanner listeners encounter numerous radio designations, many of which are created with each new crime initiative, and often on the spur of the moment.

Sometimes it is easier to look at the District's police force as seven police departments in one. Because of the lack of a precise and up-to-date SOP, each of the seven patrol districts use radio designations which are often unique to the particular district -- further complicating monitoring efforts.

Radio designations used by DC police officers are becoming increasingly informal. During a shift the same officer may identify using a variety of designations. Few dispatchers know the identity of the officers on their channel (the sector's sergeant generally has that responsibility). Dispatchers are rarely able to account for many of the officers on their channel since several radio designations are not logged into the computer. An alert sector supervisor (sergeant) may be the only individual to know of an officer's whereabouts in the event of an emergency.

Allegedly, lax radio procedures have allowed people from outside the department with programmable two-way radios, using fictitious radio designations, to successfully run wanted checks through DC police dispatchers.

Terms such as cruiser, footbeat, scooter, scout, tac and wagon remain fairly consistent throughout the department. Most other radio designations stem from these six. Now let's look at what radio designations you're likely to encounter in each of the seven patrol districts.

"CRUISER"

Cruiser - In a patrol district, a cruiser is typically a command officer (sector sergeant, watch commander or district commander) or a specialized support unit, such as a detective, canine, crime scene search or print cruiser. Practically any mobile unit which operates on a citywide basis also uses the cruiser designation. Each patrol district has deviated from the original cruiser numbering scheme (this is done on district level and is recognized by the individual patrol district, but not by vehicle maintenance). As a result, duplicate cruiser numbers exist throughout the department.

At one time several federal agencies that operate on DC police channels were assigned specific cruiser numbers for radio identification. Now most of the cruisers retain their designation and merely identify by agency. US Capitol Police "Cruiser 103" simply identifies as "Capitol Cruiser 103" on DC police channels. The same applies to the US Marshal and US Park Police. National Guard personnel typically identify as "Guard" followed by a number.

"FOOTBEAT"

Footbeat - Any officer patrolling a specific area on foot. Many footbeat officers patrol part of their shift on foot and the remainder on a scooter or bike (and may retain the same radio designation throughout the shift). Each patrol district is divided into three sectors (1 to 3). In some districts, some of the time, the first digit of the footbeat number is the sector. In other instances, the number assigned to a footbeat will correspond to the scout car beat or may be unique. This not only varies depending upon the district, but within each district as well. Letter suffixes are often added to the number to differentiate beat variations.

In the Third District, for example, the officer who patrols a beat in Sector 3 is known to the dispatcher as Footbeat 34, or as Scooter Beat 34 while on the scooter. The same officer may also identify as Footbeat 69 (or as Scooter 69) simply because he prefers the number 69.

Variations of the term footbeat include:

Business Beat - Footbeats in commercial areas, mainly in the First and Seventh Districts.

Capitol Hill Beat - Fifth District footbeat officers who concentrate on the northeast outskirts of Capitol Hill.

Crime Beat - A footbeat in a high-crime area, primarily in the First and Third Districts. Crime patrol, the scout car version of a crime beat, is often used interchangeably with crime beat.

Overtime Beat - An officer working an overtime footbeat (most often in the First and Third Districts). The term "overtime" by itself varies greatly depending upon the patrol district and also applies to other patrol units such as cruisers as well as scout cars.

Special Beat - A footbeat found in the Mount Pleasant section of the Fourth District.

"SCOOTERBEAT"

Scooterbeat - Any patrol area covered by an officer on a scooter. "Scooter" refers to small motorscooters such as the Honda 250, while "motor" is generally a larger motorcycle, such as the Harley Davidson, which is often used by SOD in presidential motorcades and similar operations.

Since an officer may patrol a beat by scooter and on foot, scooterbeats identify in the same manner as footbeats. Scooterbeats, however, may also identify using the actual bike designation, printed on the windshield, such as 7D-14 or SOD-15. Don't confuse this with 1D-1, which is the First District's substation.

The Seventh District scooterbeat officer who identifies as Footbeat 14 while on foot, may identify as 7D-14 or 7-David-14 or Scooter 14 or Scooterbeat 14 or Motorbike 14 or Motorscooter 14 while on a scooter. As with footbeats, the number may have some relation to the sector or scout car beat, or be completely arbitrary. In this case, as is the case with most Seventh District scooterbeats and footbeats, the first digit indicates the sector (Footbeat 14 is a beat in Sector 1).

In addition to scooterbeats, the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts also have several CEP (Community Empowerment Policing) beats which officers patrol at least partly on scooter. Does anyone know how these differ from regular scooterbeats? (Yes - only in the political mission, and at least theoretically, the officer is getting to know the population). Bicycle patrols are increasing in popularity and identify in the same manner as scooters and footbeats but with prefixes such as bike beat, bicycle beat and mountain bike beat. The final type of two-wheel patrols are the "motortac" squads, which are uniformed motorcycle patrols (generally the Honda 250) which attempt to saturate high-crime areas in the First and Fifth

Districts.

"SCOUT"

Scout - A marked patrol car displaying the MPD logo. Each of a district's three sectors are further divided into scout car beats (regardless of weather a scout car actually patrols a beat during the shift, the number still exists for reporting purposes). Variations of scout cars include:

Crime Patrol - Normally a scout car, sometimes with and often without a specific beat, which patrols within a police district to deter crime through high visibility. Some crime patrols use the number of their scout car beat or use a separate unrelated number. Crime patrols try to remain available for priorities by avoiding routine calls (especially those which require extensive paperwork). Although crime patrol and crime beat originally had different meanings, dispatchers and officers often use them interchangeably.

Gun Recovery "GR" - Scout cars in the Third District, similar to crime patrols, but with a special emphasis on gun recovery. Officers stop likely suspects and run frequent wanted checks. As with crime patrols, GR patrols use scout car beat numbers or unique numbers.



"TACTICAL SQUADS"

Tac - Tac officers typically stakeout certain areas to address specific criminal activity, often prostitution and drugs. Traditionally tac officers ride in unmarked vehicles wearing civilian clothes so they will not be recognized as police officers (but not always).

Originally each district was assigned a unique block of tac numbers to use for radio identification. Tac numbers now vary significantly and officers typically choose their own number to use on the radio. While tactical enforcement teams continue to operate, the term "tac" is no longer in the vogue. Variations of radio designations used by tactical patrols include:

Delta - Probably one of the most active tactical teams is the Seventh District's "Delta" team. The term "Delta" has just about replaced "tac" in the Seventh District.

Motortac - The First and Fifth Districts have uniformed "motortac" squads, generally operating on the Honda 250, which patrol high-crime areas (also see scooterbeat).

Old Clothes/Casual Clothes - Plain clothes tac units, mainly in the Sixth District.

Sting - originally uniformed tac units in the Third District's Sector 2, who now operate throughout the Third District. Besides "sting," the Third District operated a plain clothes tactical team in Sector 3 which identified as "trouble-shooter." Trouble-shooter lost out, and now sting is the most popular tactical designation in the Third District.

Vice - Tac units which typically investigate illegal drug

activity. In the Fourth District vice units identify as "vice cruisers" between 701 and 729 (even though these cruiser numbers overlap with others used by MPD).

"WAGON"

The final form of patrol vehicle is the paddy wagon, a vehicle used to transport people who are under arrest. When not transporting prisoners, most wagons patrol a specific sector within their district. Wagons and those scout cars which have a barrier dividing the front and rear compartments of the auto are designated as "transport vehicles."

"RADIO"

All DC police radios are numbered and officers may use these numbers at any time for radio identification. Patrol district stations and other MPD squads (traffic, homicide and others) typically have a common number which they use (regardless of the numbers on the radios they actually have at the office). Officers also often arbitrarily choose a number they like to use to identify themselves (even though a different number may appear on their radio).

Numbers assigned to patrol district field radios consist of four digits, the first of which denotes the district. "Radio 1016," for example, is a radio assigned to the First District. Patrol district station radios (which remain in the station) consist of three digits, the first of which identifies the district (the second and third digits are zero, with the exception of the Fourth and Fifth Districts).

"Radio 700" is the Seventh District's station radio, but "Radio 522" is the Fifth District's station radio. "Radio 500" is actually the Youth Division station radio, which is most often monitored on 460.325. "Radio 405" is the Fourth District's station radio -- but who is "Radio 400," which also operates on the Fourth District channel?

Radios assigned to non-patrol districts also consist of three digits and hopefully do not overlap with those listed above. What's left of the Violent Crime Response Team uses radio designations in the 9000 series.

"OTHER"

Both overtime and powershift officers may be assigned to nearly any form of patrol, which varies depending upon the needs of the individual district. The terms "overtime" and "powershift" are often used for identification purposes.

Overtime - An officer working an overtime detail. In many cases an officer who works a specific overtime

patrol will retain his usual number, but substitute the type of patrol for "overtime." Overtime Cruiser 221, for example, simply identifies as "Overtime 221."

Powershift - A contingent of officers deployed to strengthen manpower in a crime plagued area. Powershift patrols typically work from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.

"CITYWIDE RADIO DESIGNATIONS"

As noted above, cruiser designations are most commonly used for radio identification by officers who are not assigned to a patrol district. Let's take a brief look at a few other designations which are often encountered on Citywide (460.325), SOD (460.275) and the Command (460.425) channels.

Officers working the mayor's protection detail, which frequents 460.425, use Alpha, Bravo, Delta and Echo designations followed by a single digit. "DC 1" is the mayor, and "DC 4" appears to be the Mayor's Command Center or the Emergency Preparedness director. "Post 2" is probably the mayor's residence.

On selected days, usually during the early morning hours, officers from the SOD Warrant Squad communicate on 460.275. These officers use the designation "Baker" followed by a number.

Other designations which you're likely to encounter while monitoring 460.275 and 460.325 include: "crane" (the department's tow trucks), the "Juno" helicopters, "motor" (SOD motorcycles often assigned to motorcades) and SOD scooters which identify using the designation printed on the scooter's windshield, such as "SOD 4." Refer to scooterbeat for more details on motor and scooter designations.

"CDU" (Civil Disturbance Unit) platoons are specially trained to handle civil disturbances and are most active during protests and visits of foreign dignitaries. Each patrol district has a CDU platoon of its own.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Earlier this year the Fifth District introduced two different radio designations which might be used by tactical squads. These include Baker units, such as "Baker 2," and more creative designations such as "38 Baker," "42 Adam," "44 George" and "48 Bravo" (which sound similar to the scout car numbers used by Fairfax County Police)! Meanwhile, in the Fourth District, several Sam-Adam designations have cropped up, which include "Sam Adam 20," "Sam Adam 21" and "Sam Adam 22." Can anyone provide us with more details as to the purpose of these patrols?

DGPD CONFUSES SCANNER LISTENERS

The following is included for information in case they do it again. Since it was written, PGPD has returned to its former channels.

As mentioned in last month's newsletter, the Prince George's County Police Department put the "G" and "H" sectors each on their own channel. Because of technical problems with the switch, says Detective Frank Carson, the "H" Sector has moved from channel 9 (494.3125) to channel 8 (494.7375) until further notice.

TOUR FEMA'S NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRAINING CENTER

Tour Set for Sat. Nov. 19, 1994

Gene Lichtman, an historian for the DC Fire Department, invites us to tour FEMA's National Emergency Training Center, which includes the National Fire Training Academy, in Emmitsburg, Maryland (just 26 miles north of Frederick). For the exact time and for more details, contact Gene at 301-649-1321.

RADIO NOTIFICATION OFFICIALLY COMES TO BALTIMORE

The Baltimore area now officially has a radio notification system similar to Washington's Citywide (452.975) and Metro Radio (462.0) repeaters. Unlike the Washington systems, however, the Baltimore system is not scanner friendly -- it operates on a leased 900 MHz Motorola trunked system! The new system is affiliated with Charles Hutchinson, founder of the Baltimore Metro Dispatch paging notification system. The radio system, Chuck says, has its own fleet which includes three subfleets. For more details call BMD's voice-mail (410-442-8762).

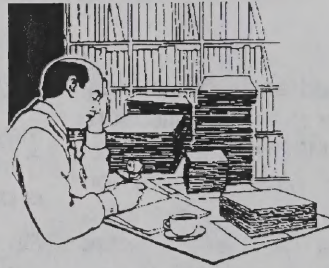
GET FREE STUFF FROM MOTOROLA AND UNCLE SAM

Do you ever wonder what a Motorola MT2000 looks like or what is meant by Flashport technology? For answers to these questions call Motorola, 1-800-972-3226, and ask for your free copy of the "Communications Equipment Buying Guide." The guide provides useful information on the most common Motorola two-way radios and includes a handy glossary of radio communications terms.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), the agency which essentially licenses federal radio users, provides several publications of interest to scanner listeners. The most useful publication is the "Tables of Frequency Allocations and other Extracts from: Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal

Radio Frequency Management" -- better known as the "little white book with the long title." Also ask for your free copy of the "US Frequency Allocation Radio Spectrum" wall chart as well as a copy of the "NTIA Spectrum Openness Program Overview" brochure.

Call NTIA's Office of Spectrum Openness, (202-482-3999, 202-482-4396 fax) or write US Commerce Department, NTIA, Spectrum Openness Program, Washington, DC 20230. If you have a computer and a modem try the NTIA Spectrum Openness Program's BBS, 202-482-1199.



NEWSCAN

by Brent Baker

MDTs FOR MPD! By the time you read this, approximately 25 DC police cars in the Fifth District are expected to get mobile data terminals (MDTs). Officials told Washington Times reporter

Brian Reilly that officers will eventually be able to file reports electronically and even send messages between squad cars -- "cutting down on radio conversations that can be intercepted by criminals."

"It's not cutting-edge technology," Reilly said, noting that Fairfax County, Arlington County, Alexandria and Montgomery County already have MDTs in some patrol cars -- "but it's a big step forward for a department that was wrestling only a year ago with rotary telephones and manual typewriters."

"The MDT project," Reilly wrote, "along with a new voice-mail system and computerized intelligence network ... comes just over a year after Police Chief Fred Thomas unveiled a massive reorganization of the department that included modernization of its outmoded equipment." According to the article, Thomas said that by Jan. 1 "every member of the department will have access to computers." Thomas has also asked for and received private support for his modernization mission. IBM donated equipment which will allow the department to make computerized color mug shots.

One police captain told the Times the biggest advantages for street officers will be the ability in the near future to communicate with each other via electronic mail. "That avoids the airwaves, 'eliminating the possibility of someone' -- such as criminals or reporters -- 'overhearing the transmission.'" As of this writing, the frequencies used by the MDTs remain a mystery (please help).

DC FIRE MAKES CUTS. In an effort to save \$1.1 million in expenses, the District Fire Department was to temporarily place two pieces of fire apparatus (rescue squad, truck or engine) out of service for a 24-hour period on an alternating basis until Sept. 30. Firehouses which consist of a single company (one engine or one truck or one rescue squad) would not have been affected. The firefighters from the out of service apparatus were to be transferred to companies where overtime personnel would otherwise be required. DC Fire officials told the Washington Post that the changes would not pose a threat to public safety.

However, after a political and legal argument concerning the requirement of the DC Council to approve such moves, the DC Superior Court issued an order prohibiting its implementation, at least temporarily. The show cause motion was made by the DC Firefighters Union.

Threats of further cutbacks, including possible firehouse closures, continue to linger. Although DC Fire Chief Otis J. Latin, Sr. would not speculate on any possible firehouse closures. Union officials told the Post that Engine 5, near Georgetown University on Dent Place NW, Engine 7 on M Street SW and Engine 23, on the campus of George Washington University in the 2100 block of G Street NW, are likely candidates. The only station closed in recent memory was Engine 3, near the Capitol. Latin, by the way, gets paid \$81,500 a year as fire chief, according to the Post.

EMS Director Robert R. Bass told the Post that any cut in ambulance service will add to the time it takes ambulances to get to emergencies. "Now, we have an ambulance on the scene within 9 minutes 50 percent of the time. We want to be on the scene within 9 minutes 90 percent of the time, and there is no way to get that without adding resources," Bass stated.

CELLULAR COMPANIES TWEAK SYSTEMS. A July issue of the Washington Post reported that Bell Atlantic Mobile said it will merge with the cellular unit of Nynex Corp., a New York-based regional phone company. This follows moves by the area's other cellular company, Cellular One, to tie its system into a nationwide network. Both companies, wrote Post reporter Mike Mills, are preparing for the imminent arrival of new competitors. As many as six PCS companies may eventually offer mobile phone service in the Washington area.

"Until now," Mills said, "the two cellular companies have been able to rest easy. After all: Their prices and packages are virtually indistinguishable. Rates for 'air time' have barely dipped since a decade ago. Drops in equipment -- from \$2,500 in 1984 for a bulky car phone to \$39 today for a tiny Motorola 'Flip-pony' you

can carry in your pocket -- are due mainly to competition in the manufacturing industry, not the phone service companies. They have roughly the same number of customers: 235,000 for Bell Atlantic and 252,000 for Cellular One," according to one industry analyst. "They are building their systems at the same pace. Both now operate about 160 'cell sites...'"

For the first time last year, he observed, most customers got cellular phones for personal, not business, use. "Neither company expends much energy trying to knock the other out, partly because the market is growing so fast. Analysts estimate there will be 100 million customers 10 years from now; both companies focus on tapping into the 92 percent of the US population that does not own a cellular telephone."

"Cellular One's owner, Southwestern Bell, also is preparing for the future. In May it became the first cellular company to introduce a national calling plan that allows its customers to be reached anywhere in the nation with a 10-digit phone number, rather than requiring callers to use complex calling codes. Bell Atlantic officials said they have a similar service in most East Coast regions and that they will have it nationwide by the end of the year. The merger with the Nynex unit will help in this goal."

CELLULAR PRIVACY: An Oxymoron? What do Princess Diana, Colombian drug boss Pablo Escobar, former Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder and O.J. Simpson have in common? Their mobile telephone conversations led to public embarrassment, or as in the case of Simpson and Escobar, allowed police to track them down. "The list of famous people undone, arrested or otherwise embarrassed by using their cellular telephones has gotten longer," writes Washington Post reporter Mike Mills. "It confirms not only that privacy is often elusive on the phones, but that police now rank them among their most valued crime-fighting weapons."

"Roughly one-third of the 920 wiretap warrants obtained by law enforcement officers nationwide last year," Mills reported, "were for cellular phones, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The [cellular] phones account for only 10 percent of all telephone numbers in use... 'When it comes to a wire-line telephone call, law enforcement folks need the cooperation of the phone company,' said Willis Ware, a computer security analyst for the Rand Corp. 'But police can intercept cellular calls without that cooperation, though they would be breaking the law. Anybody with the appropriate receiver can listen into radio transmissions.'"

Eavesdropping is only part of the cellular phone's appeal to law enforcement, Mills pointed out. "When a cellular phone is switched to the 'on' position, it periodically sends a low-power signal to the network to announce which 'cell' it is in... Cellular phones can point police not only to where a suspect is going, but also to where he has been."

BELVOIR TRUNKED SYSTEM

The system continues to expand. Now confirmed as users are the military police, fire department, and post headquarters/EOC. Although the post DPW (formerly the post engineer, facilities engineer; not to be confused with the district engineer) continues to operate on 166.75. This may be because most of its activities are accomplished by a contractor (DynCorp). The senior individuals, e.g., the director (a colonel), do operate on occasion on the trunked system, using the fire department as a base. Also on the system is at least the local CID field office (80's on the MP net). The most unusual new addition is the admin traffic of the White House Communications Agency (aka "Cloudburst"). Their previous admin frequency, 418.125, appears to no longer be in use. Some inputs have been identified:

406.2000=417.4250	406.3000=416.4000
411.2000=419.5750	406.7750=418.0000
407.0250=418.9250	408.8500=412.9500

The inputs (412.65, 418.275, 419.575) for the three data channels (406.525, 407.95, 409.25) "float". Still to be determined are what other, if any, frequencies are involved in this system.

US CAPITOL POLICE CHANNEL 5

The US Capitol Police radio system continues to evolve. Channel 5 has now been added to the four reported in the last two newsletters. The new channel 5, also a repeater, is 162.6125 [127.3]. The input is unknown. The frequency also appears to be occasionally used in the simplex mode. Primary users heard so far are the 900 series special events units.

For those who may not be familiar with Cap PD radio operations, many calls are simulcast on two or more, even all five, channels. This includes "look-outs", disturbances, and the arrival and departure of VIP motorcades. When the dispatcher fails to get a response from a unit, Cap PD dispatchers often simulcast in an effort to locate the unit because they may have switched channels.

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The Capitol Hill Monitor is the non-profit monthly newsletter of the Capitol Hill Monitors. The newsletter keeps scanner enthusiasts abreast of local meetings, frequency profiles and other topics of interest. Dues (which includes 12 issues) are \$8. Kindly make checks payable to Alan Henney. Membership will be prorated accordingly in the event of a postage increase.

Meeting Coordinators:

Mike Peyton, Maryland Coordinator (703-902-6241)
Ken Fowler, Virginia Coordinator (703-385-2165)

CHM Scanner/Shortwave Net

Listen for the CHM net, hosted by John Korman (N3RDC), at 7:30 P.M. on the first and third Monday of each month on 146.91 MHz.

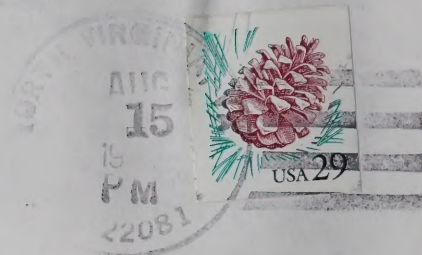
Frequency Forum Computer Bulletin Board:

We encourage computer users to log onto Jack Anderson's Frequency Forum computer BBS at 703-207-9622 (8-N-1). Frequency Forum is the official electronic gathering place for readers of the Capitol Hill Monitor.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE
 LOW BAND FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT LIST

BARRACK NAME	BARRACK LETTER	CHANNEL NUMBER	CTCSS FREQ.	ENHANCEMENT FREQUENCY	PRESENT FREQUENCY
MSP 1		A01	0.0	39.100	39.100
MSP 2		A02	110.9	39.260	39.260
MCHENERY	W	A03	110.9	39.080	39.240
CUMBERLAND	C	A04	110.9	39.240	39.240
HAGERSTOWN	O	A05	110.9	39.340	39.340
FREDERICK	B	A06	110.9	39.400	39.400
WESTMINSTER	G	A07	110.9	39.520	39.520
WATERLOO	A	A08	110.9	39.420	39.060
ROCKVILLE	N	A09	110.9	39.320	39.320
FORESTVILLE	L	A10	110.9	39.300	39.300
WALDORF	H	A11	110.9	39.060	39.240
LEONARDTOWN	T	A12	110.9	39.380	39.380
PRINCE FREDERICK	U	A13	110.9	39.280	39.280
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT *		A14	0.0	0.000	0.000
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT		A15	0.0	0.000	0.000
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT		A16	0.0	0.000	0.000
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT		B01	0.0	0.000	0.000
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT		B02	0.0	0.000	0.000
LOCAL ASSIGNMENT		B03	0.0	0.000	0.000
MSP 5		B04	146.2	39.240	0.000
BERLIN	V	B05	179.9	39.600	39.600
SALISBURY	E	B06	110.9	39.780	39.060
EASTON	I	B07	110.9	39.960	39.300
CENTREVILLE	S	B08	110.9	39.800	39.320
ANNAPOLIS	J	B09	110.9	39.140	39.140
GLEN BURNIE	P	B10	110.9	39.040	39.040
NORTH EAST	F	B11	110.9	39.840	39.400
BEL AIR	D	B12	110.9	39.920	39.340
JFK	M	B13	127.4	39.240	39.240
GOLDEN RING	R	B14	110.9	39.440	39.380
MSP 4		B15	127.4	39.340	0.000
MSP 3	HQ	B16	110.9	39.620	39.100

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8 Issues Remaining



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